

REMARKS

This communication is in response to the non-final Office Action issued August 19, 2005. Claims 1-8 and 10-24 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 10-12, 14 and 17 have been amended for clarity and claim 9 canceled. Reconsideration and allowance in view of the following is respectfully requested.

A. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103

The Examiner rejected claims 1-5, 8, 11, 17, 20 and 22 as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 5,226,118 to Baker et al. in view of US Patent No. 6,016,502 to Haneda et al. and further in view of US Patent No. 6,038,561 to Snyder et al.

As amended, claim 1 now recites:

A computer-readable medium bearing instructions in a markup language for interactively presenting information to a user, said instructions arranged, upon processing by a rendering agent, to cause one or more processors executing the rendering agent to perform the steps of:

displaying simultaneously a first chart and a second chart on a web page;

setting a plurality of active regions on the first chart wherein each active region is responsive to an event and performs an action in response to the event;

detecting an event relating to the first chart; and

in response to the event relating to the first chart, performing the action of replacing the second chart with a third chart so as to display simultaneously the first chart and the third chart on the web page.

For example, instructions are provided in a markup language and stored on a computer

readable medium. The instructions are executable by a rendering agent to display a first chart and a second chart simultaneously on a web page and set a plurality of active area on the first chart that are responsive to events. When an event is detected in the first chart, the second chart on the web page is replaced with a third chart on the same web page.

In contrast, Baker teaches a system for simultaneously displaying charts through the selection of a chart group and then selecting one or more data sets in the selected chart group. See Col. 3, lines 23-26. When the pointer in the cabinet menu is moved to another cabinet menu (i.e., selection of a different chart group), the items in the drawer menu are replaced with items (i.e., data sets) associated with the new cabinet menu. See Col. 9, lines 7-33. Each data set has its own data analysis charts. See Col. 12, lines 7-14. Baker fails to disclose providing instructions in a markup language, simultaneously displaying the first chart and the second chart on “a web page,” setting a plurality of active regions on the first chart wherein each active region is responsive to an event and performs an action in response to the event and replacing the second chart with a third chart so as to simultaneously the first chart and a third chart on the web page. There is no discussion in Baker that one chart in a set of data analysis charts is replaced by another chart.

Also, as correctly acknowledged in the Office Action on pages 2-3, Baker fails to disclose detecting an event relating to the first chart. Haneda fails to cure this deficiency of Baker as suggested by the Examiner. Haneda merely discloses a system for displaying chart data, such as in a spreadsheet. Columns or rows can be deleted by interaction of an input device with a column or row. Like Baker, Haneda fails to disclose providing instructions in a markup language, simultaneously displaying the first chart and the second chart on “a web page,” and replacing the second chart with a third chart so as to simultaneously the first chart and a third chart on the same web page. The operation of deleting a row or column is distinct from the operation of replacing a second chart with a third chart so as to display the first chart and the third chart simultaneously on the same

web page that the first chart and second chart were displayed.

Snyder is relied upon by the Examiner to cure the deficiencies of Baker and Haneda. But Snyder only discloses providing responses to user queries for information in the form of Hypertext Markup Language “documents.” Snyder is silent, *inter alia*, on simultaneously displaying the first chart and the second chart on “a web page,” and replacing the second chart with a third chart so as to simultaneously the first chart and a third chart on the same web page. Each event, such as a user query, in Snyder generates a response in the form of a new Hypertext Markup Language document not the same Hypertext Markup Language document. Snyder disclosed typical web page operation where interaction with a web page fetches a new web page specified by the interaction and provides the information desired because of the interaction. In the present invention, interaction with the web page does not render a new web page, but renders new information in the web page. Applicant respectfully submits that at least these features are not taught or suggested by any combination of the cited references, and thus the rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn.

Claims 2-5 and 8 depend from claim 1. Accordingly, claims 2-5 and 8 are not taught or suggested for at least the same reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1.

Claim 17 recites language substantially similar to claim 1, and thus is not taught or suggested for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1.

Claim 20 depends from claim 17. Accordingly, claim 20 is not taught or suggested for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 17.

As amended, claim 11 now recites:

A computer-readable medium bearing instructions in a markup language for interactively presenting information to a user, said instructions embodied on a single web page comprising:

- a map element specifying an image map;

- a first image element referencing the first chart for display on the single web page and the image map specified by the map element; and

- a second image element referencing the second chart for display on the single web page;

wherein the map element includes an area element that has an event attribute specifying replacement of the second chart with a third chart on the single web page in response to an event on the single web page.

For example, the instructions for rendering a web page that displays a first chart and a second as well as the first chart and the third chart in response to an event are all stored on the web page. The instructions for the action (i.e., replacing the second chart with the third chart) to be performed when the user interacts (i.e., performs an event on the web page) with the web page is also stored on the web page.

The Examiner did not address Applicant's argument with respect to claim 11 and thus it is restated here. As discussed above, Baker does not teach or suggest markup language instructions. Baker also fails to discuss or suggest replacement of the second chart with a third chart on the single web page in response to an event on the single web page. Baker merely teaches the a set of charts can be replaced by "another set of charts" in response to a menu selection. This is different than replace one chart in a set. Lastly,

Baker does not teach providing the markup language instructions in a single web page. Accordingly, Baker fails to teach or suggest the invention of claim 11.

Haneda merely discloses a system for displaying chart data, such as in a spreadsheet. Columns or rows can be deleted by interaction of an input device with a column or row. Haneda suffers from the same deficiencies as Baker. Accordingly, the combination of Baker and Haneda does not teach or suggest the invention claimed by claim 11.

Snyder merely teaches the use of a markup language instructions to present information to a user. However, the markup language instructions of Snyder do not include an event attribute specifying replacement of the second chart with a third chart on the single web page in response to an event on the single web page or operate to change the information presented to a user in a web page without presenting the user with a new web page. Accordingly, the combination of Baker, Haneda and Snyder does not teach or suggest the invention claimed by claim 11.

The Examiner rejected claims 6, 7, 9 and 10, 12-16, 18, 19 and 21 as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 5,226,118 to Baker et al in view of US Patent No. 6,016,502 to Haneda et al. and further in view of US Patent No. 6,038,561 to Snyder et al. and in further view of US Patent No. 6,791,582 to Linsey et al.

Claims 6, 7, 9, and 10 depend from claim 1. Claim 9 has been canceled. Accordingly, the combination of Baker, Haneda and Snyder do not teach or suggest the inventions of claims 6-10. Linsey does not cure the deficiencies of Baker, Haneda and Snyder. Linsey merely discloses employing the HTTP application protocol to provides users with access to files, which can be in different formats, such as text, graphics, images, sound, and video, using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) to foster a collaborative work environment. Among a number of basic document formatting functions, HTML allows software developers to specify graphical pointers on displayed web pages, commonly referred to

as "hyperlinks," that point to other web pages resident on remote servers. Hyperlinks commonly are displayed as highlighted text or other graphical image on the web page. Selection of a hyperlink with a pointing device (i.e., an event or interaction), such as a computer mouse, causes the local computer to download the HTML for the web page identified by the hyperlink from a remote server. The browser then renders the HTML into the displayed web page. This is the typical application of markup language.

In contrast, the present invention does not download another web page when the second chart is replaced with the third chart nor are the instructions on the web page modified to perform the replacement. Accordingly, the combination of Baker, Haneda, Snyder and Lindsey does not teach or suggest the invention claimed by claims 6-10.

As amended, claim 12 now recites:

A computer-readable medium bearing instructions in a markup language for interactively presenting information to a user, said instructions embodied on a single web page comprising:

- a map element specifying an image map;
- a first image element referencing a first image to be rendered in a first area on the single web page and the image map; and
- a second image element referencing a second image to be rendered in a second area on the single web page; wherein the map element includes an area element that has:
 - a shape attribute specifying a geometry for display on the single web page that overlaps at least part of the first area and does not overlap the second area; and

an event attribute specifying replacement of the second image with a third image on the single web page in response to an event; wherein the instructions are operable to simultaneously display first chart and a second chart on the web page and simultaneously display the first chart and the third chart on the web page in response to the event.

As discussed above, Baker does not teach or suggest markup language instructions. Baker also fails to discuss or suggest replacement of the second chart with a third chart on the single web page in response to an event on the single web page. Baker merely teaches the a set of charts can be replaced by “another set of charts” in response to a menu selection. This is different than replace one chart in a set. Lastly, Baker does not teach providing the markup language instructions in a single web page. Accordingly, Baker fails to teach or suggest the invention of claim 12.

Haneda merely discloses a system for displaying chart data, such as in a spreadsheet. Columns or rows can be deleted by interaction of an input device with a column or row. Haneda suffers from the same deficiencies as Baker. Accordingly, the combination of Baker and Haneda does not teach or suggest the invention claimed by claim 12.

Snyder merely teaches the use of a markup language instructions to present information to a user. However, the markup language instructions of Snyder do not include an event attribute specifying replacement of the second chart with a third chart on the single web page in response to an event on the single web page, or operate to change the information presented to a user in a web page without presenting the user with a new web page. Accordingly, the combination of Baker, Haneda and Snyder does not teach or suggest the invention claimed by claim 12.

Lindsey does not cure the deficiencies of claim 12, for the reasons discussed for

claims 6, 7, and 10. Accordingly, the combination of Baker, Haneda, Snyder and Lindsey does not teach or suggest the invention of claim 12.

Claims 13-16 depend from claim 12. Accordingly, claim 13-16 are not taught for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 12.

Claims 18 and 19 depend from claim 17. The combination of Baker, Haneda and Snyder does not teach or suggest the invention claimed by claims 17. Lindsey does not cure the deficiencies of claim 17 for the reasons discussed for claims 12. Accordingly, the combination of Baker, Haneda, Snyder and Lindsey does not teach or suggest the invention of claims 18 and 19 .

Claim 21 is substantially the same as claim 12 and thus is not taught for at least the same reasons discussed above with respect to claim 12.

The Examiner rejected claims 23 and 24 as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 5,226,118 to Baker et al in view of US Patent No. 6,016,502 to Haneda et al. and further in view of US Patent No. 6,038,561 to Snyder et al. and in further view of US Patent No. 6,725,424 to Schwerdtfeger et al.

Claims 23 and 24 depend from claim 1. The combination of Baker, Haneda and Snyder does not teach claim 1 for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1. Schwerdtfeger does not cure the deficiencies of Baker, Haneda and Snyder. Accordingly, the combination of Baker, Haneda, Snyder and Schwerdtfeger does not teach or suggest the invention of claims 23 and 24 for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1.

B. Conclusion

All claims are believed to be in condition for allowance. If the Examiner has any questions about this amendment and to facilitate prosecution, the Examiner is encouraged to call the undersigned attorney. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any

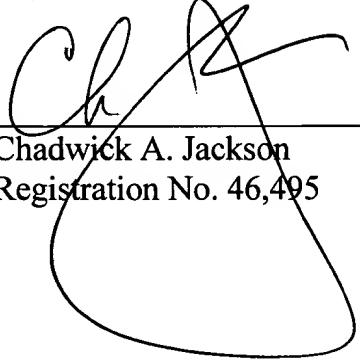
insufficient fees or credit any overpayment associated with this application to Deposit
Account No. 19-5127 referencing 19111.0200.

Respectfully submitted,

Swidler Berlin LLP

Dated: September 23, 2005

By: _____


Chadwick A. Jackson
Registration No. 46,495

SWIDLER BERLIN LLP
3000 K Street, N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 424-7500